FIGHTING DESPOTISM IN BOTH HOUSES.

Fourteen Hours Filibustering in the Senate to Prevent the Closure Rule Coming Up.

REPUBLICANS WEARIED OUT

Demands for a Quorum Compelled Their Attendance While the Democratic Speakers Rested.

MORE SCENES WITH CZAR REED

Turbulent Condition of Affairs in Sym pathy with the Contest in the Senate.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION TO BE USED

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HESALD.] HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENIN AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1831.

The shadow of a parliamentary revolution was hanging over the Senate to-day, and that body was in a state of nervous tension quite out of keeping with its usual placid dignity. No progress was made up to the usual hour of adjournment with the closure rule or the Election bill. The entire time was taken up in the effort to disentangle the knot into which the Vice President had twisted the proceedings by his inadvertent error prior to adjournment yesterday in announcing that the motion to take up the closure had been carried without emphasizing that fact. The point was made that the journal was incorrect in this par-

The democrats also secured no little delay from another ruling made by Mr. Morton yesterday, that one Senator could not yield to another withunanimous consent, and Butler and others of his bright colleagues turned it into a farce by asking for the enforcement of the ruling every time a republican Senator attempted an interruption.

Senator Aidrich sought to solve the Gordian knot arising from the failure of the Vice President to declare the result of the vote on taking up the plosure resolution yesterday, by offering to drop the matter and take a new vote to-day. FIL BUSTERING BEGINS.

The democratic Senators insisted that the journal should be amended by the erasure of the false statement which it contained that the Vice Presi dent had declared the motion carried to take up the closure rule. They took advantage of this privfleged question to express their views on the Force bill and the methods of force by which it is proposed to pass it. Senator Eustis, of Louislana, ro marked that he would take this opportunity be-cause the rumor of arbitrary methods was in the air and he might not have an opportunity later on.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, took occasion to remind the Vice President of the responsible position which he occupied as the elect of the people and to warn him against prostituting his high place to the purposes of unscrupillous partisans. Senator Eusiis blundered into a rather foolish popular feeling there against the fugitive slave popular results that against the lagitive slave of the lag and the state than might have been expected of him after his quiescent attitude when Mr. Blaine and Senator lagalis assailed the good name of the commonwealth

wealth. In truth this rejoinder of Mr. Hoar was the $pi\infty$ de randamee for the day's proceedings. He became so excited during its delivery that he bobbed up and down like a rowboat in a choppy ses. Then Lustis brought down the house by suddenly affecting timidity when Mr. Hoar took a few steps in his direction, and refreeated backward to a seat still further in the rear.

At half-past six Mr. Harris suggested the absence of a quorum, and expressed the opinion that the business of the Senate ought not to proceed and that the Senator from Missouri should not be required to speak to empty desks.

The presiding officer (Mr. Klair) directed the roll to be called, when thirty members responded.

Then, on motion of Mr. Addrich, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to request the attention of absent members.

Bent members.

Up to half-past ten the time of the Senate was

Bent members.

Ly to half-past ten the time of the Senate was taken up in roll calls, in obtaining the attendance of absent Senators and in the delivery of Mr. Vest's speech in sections. Whenever he seemed fatigued some democratic Senator would suggest the absence of a quorum present; the Sergeant-attendance was not a quorum present of the county of the meantime Mr. Vest would be enjoying a rest.

As the hour of midnight approached there appeared to be a falling off in the number of Senators present—the efforts of the Sergeant-at-Arms not being very successful in persuading or compelling the absentees to attend the ecasion. Mossrs. Mitchell, Stanford and Woloott made their appearance in evening dress, and Mr. Wolcott immediately after having answered to his name moved an adjournment at a quarter to twelve, which motion was rejected—i to 24.

Andournment reaching.

Finally at miduight Mr. Aldrich said that the record would show that all of the republican Senators who were in the city with one or two exceptions) had answered to their names on the various roll calls and votes, while only seven democratic Senators answered at any time.

An adjournment was then taken till to-morrow, when the contest will be renewed.

There can be no doubt that the republican Senators generally were taken by surprise by the adopting of the plan of debating at length

An adjournment was then taken till to-morrow, when the contest will be renewed.

There can be no doubt that the republican Senators generally were taken by surprise by the adoption of the plan of debating at length the question of the approval of the journal of course it was expected by the more experienced leaders that issue would be taken with the journal in its statement of fact this morning, but it was supposed that the objection would be readly to the fact, and there was little anticipation that the simple corrective measures allowed by the rules would be used to consume the time of the Senate to the exclusion of the closure rule and recreiving else.

If the old outstoms regulating debate are to be observed there is nothing to prevent the demorsats from talking from now until the 4th of March upon the question of approving the journal of January 20, or it they should like of that subject they may turn their attention to the question of the correctness of the journal of the 21st of January, or of some subsequent day, and discuss it.

LOOKING TO THE THE IMESIDENT.

The feeling is deepening on the republican side of the chamber that there is but one key to the situation, and that that key is in the possession of the Vice President. This means, in plain English, that to break the deadlock otherwise than by an ignominious detect on the closure resolution and the Election bill the Vice President must come to the rights of the majority by a ruling which will destroy, in a measure, as has, indeed, been the case with some other rulings made recently, some of the lime honored traditions of the Senate as to the rights of and vidual Schators as opposed to the rights of the majority by a ruling which will destroy, in a measure, as has, indeed, been the case with some other rulings made recently, some of the lime honored traditions of the Senate as to the rights of majoring that it is called forth and that the Vice presiding officer from a republican Senator to close the debate and bring the Senato face to face with the

FILIBUSTERING ALL DAY IN THE HOUSE OVER

THE JOURNAL'S APPROVAL. The proceedings in the House to-day were little if any less disorderly than those of yesterday. The Speaker, with that sublime contempt for the rights of the minority which has characterized his incumbency of the chair, repeatedly refused to entertain motions made by the democrats on the ground that they were dilatory in character.

One of these motions, which none of his predeecssors ever before declined to entertain, was a motion made by Mr. Springer to adjourn. This mois great when they are brough this, as in the other cases, that it was dilatory, and thus in a word arrogated to himself a power not held by any European monrach of the present day. The seas on to-day differed croin that of vesterday in that personal epithets were less freely exchanged, but in other respects it was quite as disorderly and quite as cutertaining to

the galleries, which were filled to overflowing in anticipation of another row. Early in the day Rogers, of Arkansas, secured the floor. The Speaker hates Rogers and Rogers returns it with interest. Rogers, like Ingalls, is a master of invective, and this talent he has industriously employed to the Speaker's discomfiture whenever chance has thrown the opportunity in his way. His chance to-day was only a brief one, but he made good use of it and scored the Speaker's oroundly that Henderson, of Illinois, was forced to spring to Heod's defence.

This was not the beginning of the trouble, for that began with the reading of the journal. But the proceedings became intensely interesting from that point, and the interest remained unabated until the absence of a quorum compelled an adjournment at the unusually late hour of half-past six o'clock this evening.

After the journal was approved Mr. Cameron, of Illinois, from the Rules Committee, reported resolutions providing that the pravious question shall be considered as ordered on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill and all pending amendments at rive o'clock, and moved the previous question on its adoption. Carried.

The House finally went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, in the chair) on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill.

Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, instantly made a motion for an hour's debate, and soon there was a series of parliamentary tactics put in practice which resulted in good natured confusion, lasting fitteen minutes, during which nothing was done.

The hour of five o'clock arrived and, under operation of the special rule, the committee rose and its chairman (Mr. Burrows) reported the bill with amendments a town of the speaker declined to recognize him.

The first amendment (a verbal one) was used as a lever by the democrats to lift the House into a condition of a suspension of business. The yeas and nays ordered.

Mr. Springer moved an amendment, equally unimportant, being put, again were the yeas and nays ordered.

Wh

EFFORT TO FORCE THE PREVIOUS QUESTION IN THE HOUSE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Representative Canon to-day introduced a resolution in the House providing that on Saturday next at four o'clock, unless the Legislative Appropriation bill shall have been reported to the House by the Committee of the Whole, the committee

by the Committee of the Whole, the committee shall be discharged from its further consideration, with all amen iments pending thereto, and the previous quastic to be considered as ordered.

The resolution also provides that on Wednesday next unless the Navai Appropriation bill shall have been reported to the House the previous question is to be considered as ordered at four o'clock.

The same rule is to apply also to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill on Friday, January 30, and to the Military Academy bill on Tuesday, February 3.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.
It is in line with the resolution under which the republicans in the House to-day managed to stop the debate on the District Appropriation bill.
The republicans are making a determined effort to secure a quorum of members of their own party, and it is said there is some prospect of this effort being successful not later than next week. Less than a dozen republican members are now needed, and as soon as the absentees return the pending election contests and some other matters likely to evoke considerable opposition will be brought up. SENATOR CAMERON'S NAME CONNECTED WITH

THE SILVER POOL SCANDAL. It was gossip around the Capitol to-day that the direct cause for Speaker Reed's long and apparently inexcusable delay in acting upon the resolution calling for an investigation of the silver pool scandal was Mr. Reed's desire to shield from public censure several Senators suspected or known to have been in the sliver deal and who are candidates for re-election about this time.

The testimony of Senator Vest, given before the nvestigating committee to-day, that Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, had acknowleded to him his connection with the silver pool is regarded as significant when it is remembered that by reason of some clever manouvring upon the part of some one friendly to Mr. Cameron that testimony was withheld until the day after Mr. Cameron had been re-elected to the Senate by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Cameron had been re-moved.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Senator Vest is a warm personal friend of Senator Cameron, their comradeship extending over many years. No one, therefore, wonders that men are remarking upon the coincidence of Mr. Cameron's alleged connection with the silver pool with the fact that Senator Cameron was the only Eastern republica. Senator who voted for free coinage of coince the senator who voted for free coinage of the coincidence.

fact that Senator Cameron was the only Eastern republicas. Senator who voted for free coinage of silverlaga session.

It is currently reported here to-night on information from Harrisburg that a resolution calling for Senator Cameron's resignation will be offered in the Fennsylvania Legislature to-morrow by a republican member. Senator Cameron is not in Washington to-night and it is not known when he will arrive.

The investigation of the silver pool will be continued to-morrow. The reported refusal of Witness Owenby to attend and give the names of the members and Senators connected with the pool will not materially delay the investigation, as Mr. Owenby repeated the names to Mr. Stevens, of the Globe-Democral, who has signified his willingness to disclose them if Mr. Owenby refuses. The persons named would then be compelled to testify or be liable to be in contempt of the House and punished therefor.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE TO MOVE ON NEW YORK-IMPORTANT CONFERENCES IN WASHINGTON.

A step which will prove to be of the utmost imortance to politics in New York State, and which will have a vital bearing upon the next Presidential election, will be taken within the next two weeks by the national executive officers of the Farmers' Alliance. The proposed action is a general and sustained movement by the Farmers' Alliance upon the rural population of the Empire State in the direction of extending the influence of the Farmers' Alliance in that State and firmly establishing the Alliance as a political power.

My authority for making this statement is derived from the assertion to that effect made by the president of the Farmers' Alliance, Colonel Polk, who is now in Washington. In referring to the subject Colonel Polk said to-day.—'The Farmers' Aliance has dotermined to extend its organization to New York State and a systematic pian of organization will be put in operation at once."

An important gathering of prominent Alliance leaders will be held in Washington February 4. The assembly will consist of the twenty-nine presidents of State Alliances and Congressmen elect representing Alliance interests. The officers will hold a general conference upon the policy to be pursued during the next year and a discussion of the political outbook. The Congressmen elect who will attend the gathering will also have in view the studying of the lenishality e outlook preparatory to their tenure of office in the next Congress. A policy of legislation to be pursued then will also probably be mapped out.

A large number of Farmers' Alliance delegates from Texas to Georgia are in Washington to attend the meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance Committee on Federation to-morrow. Messrs. Evart, Livingstone and Wynn, Congressmen elect from Georgia on the Alliance ticket, have arrived in town, and also Mr. R. M. Humphreys, of Texas, the president of the National Colored Alliance.

The delegates who will be present at the meeting to-morrow represent the Knights of Labor, the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, and the Colored Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, and the Colored Farmers' Alliance committee of the National Conrederated Farmers and Laborers' Organization. The general purpose of the meeting here is to carry out the recommendation of the Ceala convention looking to a union of agricultural an sustained movement by the Farmers' Alliance upon the rural population of the Empire State

WASHINGTON NOTES, The President has recognized Count Otto P. Eberhard, Chancellor of the Austro-Hungarian Consultate at New York, as Vice Consul of Austria-

Consultate at New York, as vice consultation that port.

Representative Langston to-day introduced a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the establishment of a university in any State of the Union where university in any State of the Union where the appropriated public lands may be found for the education of the colored youth of the country.

CHICAGO IS OVERRUN.

WORKMEN CROWDING TO THE CITY IN A HOPE-LESS SEARCH FOR WORK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CHICAGO, III., Jan. 21, 1891,—The delay in beginning work on the World's Fair grounds and buildings is causing serious apprehension here, as the city is fairly overrun with men who have drifted in here under the impression that work would be plenty. There are fifteen or twenty thousand men unemployed here now, of whom at least

men unemployed here now, of whom at least five thousand are comparatively recent arrivals, though many of them came here months are, with the expectation of being put to work on the fair buildings and grounds.

Chief of Poilee Marsh is receiving complaints almost daily that the city is overrun with unemployed men, who may at any time take to crime to escape suffering.

The disappointment of most of the unemployed is great when they are brought to realize that not even a post hole has yet been made nor a sod turned, and nebody has even the faintest idea when there will be. The result of it is that thousands of men and their families are starving, and though willing to work cannot get it. Chief Marsh says the situation is a serious one, and the authorities are asked to do something to relieve the suffering which is so prevalent.

GOVERNOR HILL NOW SENATOR ELECT.

Elected in Joint Assembly by Eightyone Votes Against Seventy-nine for William M. Evarts.

AN OMEN FOR JONES.

David Will Cling to the Governorship and the Party Machine of the State Until Next December.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AND THE FARMERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD,]

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1891 .- Are the gods smiling on Jones? Certain it is that an omen was given to the State to-day at the joint session of the Senate and the Assembly. As the Lieutenant Governor announced that Governor David B. Hill had been elected United States Senator his chair fell to pieces, and the people marvelled greatly, saying:-"Behold, he hath outgrown his chair and may

soon be called to one of greater size." And Jones evidently looked at it this way himself. He laid pecular stress on the fact, in announcing Hill's election, that the Senstorial term would commence March 4, 1891.

The election of Governor Hill as successor to William M. Evarts took place at noon to-day without a hitch, but not without some little excite-He received eighty-one votes, every demo crat being in his seat. Mr. Evarts received seventy-nine, the full republican vote. DEMAREST WAS THERE,

Rumors were flying thick and fast all the morning that Demarest, the confessed forger, would not be allowed to vote; that he insisted on voting; that boodle was around to keep democrats from the chamber, and, wildest of all, that the repub licans would refuse to remain if Demarest appeared. None of the rumors proved to be true. Demarest was on hand, full of defiance and self-possessed. He sat next to Colonel Webster, of New York, who failed to see him. There had been talk among the democrats of not allowing him to vote, as his vote was not necessary It was for this very reason that he was allowed to vote.

Besides Demarest's undoubted right to vote if he chose, something it was felt was due to Rockland county, which had sent him to aid in chosing a democratic United States Senator. When his name was called he rose and with great deliberation and omphasis yelled, rather than said, "David B. Hill."

The republicans, like a lot of old women with shady pasts, were terribly indignant over this "outrage" upon their "honor," That Hill did not need Demarest's vote made no difference; they were bound to be shocked and they were shocked.

As soon as the House met the democrats called up a local Erie bill in order to see how many democrats were absent. They got a call of the House ordered and dragged before the bar Duffy, Foley and Mullaney, of New York, who had been playing penochie; Tim Sullivan, who had been to class meeting the night before and overslept; George Bush, who Bluenthal, to the Intense delight of the House, thoughtlessly declared had gone down to see the Governor, and Kerrigan, White and O'Con-nor, who were absent for various reasons. Then Stein, the missing bridegroom, appeared at the gate and, after a row with the doorman, was admitted.

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IN JOINT ASSEMBLY.

Solemnly as possible the Senate filed into their seats in the well. Licutenant Governor Jones announced the purpose of the joint assembly, and as it appeared from the journals that the two Houses had not agreed, a joint vote was taken. The galleries were crowded and the floor was packed with ladies and gentlemen, and some who were neither. The throng extended beyond the doors out in the corridors.

The result of the ballot was:—David B. Hill, 81; William M. Evarts, 79.

There was laughter when the Licutenant Governor's chair foil to pieces, followed by cheers and handclapping that lasted several minutes when he announced that "David B. Hill, having received a majority of the votes of the joint assembly, it declare him to be duly elected United States Senator to succeed William Maxwell Evarts, whose term to succeed William Maxwell Evarts, whose term the fluority of the votes of the joint assembly, and as will organize the fight over State officers would be settled and general legislation could be proceeded with, was withdrawn on a suggestion from the democratic majority disposed of the whole subject in assingenious way. They voted that the review of the democratic majority disposed of the whole subject in assingenious way. They voted that the clause in the democratic majority disposed of the whole subject in assingenious way. They voted that the relieve the first democratic majority disposed of the whole subject in assingenious way. They voted that the relieve the first democratic majority disposed of the whole subject in assingenious way. They voted that the relieve the first democratic majority disposed of the whole subject in assingenious way. They voted that the relieve the first democratic majority disposed of the whole subject in assingenious way. They voted that the relieve the first democratic majority disposed of the whole subject in assingenious way. They voted that the relieve eff

Governor's closing words. The Lieutenant Gover-nor has rather previously put himself on record as being in favor of the Governor hanging on to both offices until his present term expires. But from the stress General Jones laid on "March 4: 1891," to-day it is evident he has repented of his mis-take.

to-day it is evident he has repented of his mistake.

HILL WILL BE ROTH GOVERNOR AND SENATOR.

The Governor, I understand, will not go to the Senate on March 4. He intends to continue as Governor until next December, whenfishe next Congress meets. He will do this to maintain his control on the State democratic machine, which will be devoted to building his presidential fence. Hill's friends say he will not hold two offices, because he intends to return to the United States Treasury his uncarned salary as Senator. This is recognized as a sorry reply to the charge that the Governor to further his own ambition deliberately leaves his State partially and his party in the State entirely unrepresented in the highest council of the nation at a time when every democratic vote therein is needed and every democratic Senator should be in his place.

THAT AWFUL JONES.

Senatorial honors from Hill's standpoint would be dear indeed if Jones is to be let into the Governor's chair for ten months at this critical time, It would be bad enough to let Jones in in December next. There is no telling what he might do in a month, but what he would do between March and January is awful to contemplate. Hill would probably not be able to recognize his own machine in the fall.

It is to keep Jones out and to build his own

and January is awful to contempiate. Hill would probably not be able to recognize his own machine in the fall.

It is to keep Jones out and to build his own Presidential ladder that the Governor intends to hang on to the Governorship and let Mr. Hiscock, a high tariff man, take care of the State in the United States Senate for nearly a year. Such are the intentions of the man chosen by the democracy to-day to succeed Mr. Evarts.

Jones is in no hurry to get into the Executive Chamber. He reads his title clear from the top of a hay mow for January 1, 1892. Jones is not wasting any time smilling on the democratic machine. He knows he could not yet the delegates from his own county against Hill's choice for Governor. But wait until Jones gets on his harvest mittens and as the "farmors" choice" goes through the State without any socks on! Where will Hill be then?

Jones is the farmors' pride. He will probably be nominated by the League for Governor, and if the democratic machine does not put him at the head of its ticket this fall so much the worse for the machine says Jones.

of its ticket this fall so much the worse for the machine says Jones.

The sight of Jones rampant delights the republicans. They see a farmers' ticket in the field, and a chance to elect their Governor this fall if Jones cannot be controlled by his party. Jones says nothing on this subject for publication, but "points with pride" to the election returns, which show that last time he ran ahead of Hill in the State over three thousand votes.

With the Farmers' Alliance nomination for Governor, Jones may make some changes in Governor and United States Senator-elect Hill's ante-Prosidential-convention programme, whether Hill goes in March to the Senate or holds on to both places until December.

Governor Hill received a great many telegrams.

until December.
Governor Hill received a great many telegrams of congratulation from various parts of the country, including Congressmen Flower, Campbell and Wiley, Secretary of State Cooa and various political organizations.

BU JOICING AT GOVERNOR HILL'S HOME. FLMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1891.-The democracy of this city, Governor Hill's home, fired 100 guns today in honor of the Governor's election to the United States Senate, Regardless of politics, all classes of citizens have for several days been disclasses of citizens have for several days been dis-cussing Governor Hill's latest honor with the greatest interest. Just as soon as the news of his election to the Senate was received to-day the citizens awaiting the announcement broke into manifestations of pleasure, and soon the beening of a cannon spread the news throughout the city. The greatest rejoicing over the election of the tov-ernor to the United States Senate was indulged in. His home friends vied with each other in their endeavors to show their pleasure at the decision of the Legislature.

OTHER SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

In joint session at Salem yesterday the Oregon Legislature re-elected Senator John H. Mitchell, re-publican.

Both houses of the Missouri Legislature met in joint session yesterday at Jefferson City and Sona-lor George G. Vest was re-elected, receiving 130 votes out of a total of 171.

Formal declaration of the election of Dr. Jacob | burg. were H. Gallinger, republican, as United States Senator, spectively.

was made in joint session of the New Hampshire Legislature at Concord yesterday.

Senator Daniel W. Voorhees, democrat, of Indiana, was declared elected Senator for the new term in joint session of the Indianapolis Legislature yesterday. He received 110 votes to 40 for Governor Hovey.

The Arkansas Legislature, in joint session at Lit-tic stock yesterday, completed the work of re-elect-ing James E. Jones as United States Senator by the following vote:—Jones (dem.), 106; Trieber (rep.), 14; scattering, 5. Senator Watson C. Squire, republican, was re-elected by the Washington Legislature in joint ses-sion at Olympia yesterday. Squire had 58 votes, to 30 for W. H. Calkins, republican, and 21 for Thomas Carroll, democrat.

The vote of the Colorado Legislature for United States Senator, in joint session at Denver yester-day, stood Henry M. Teller, republican, 47; Cald-well Yeamans, democrat, 27. Senator Teller was declared re-elected.

The ballot for United States Senator in the North Dakota Legislature yesterday resulted:—Pierce, 17: Hansbrough, 13: Miller, 12: Ball, 7: Mur, 9: Lounsberry, 5: McCormack, 24, all republicans except McCormack (dem.) and Muir, who is Farmers' Alliance.

South Dakota's Legislature voted yesterday in joint asssion for United States Senator, 169 votes being cast. Moody received 76; Tripp, 24; Harden, 29; the remainder scattering among several candidates. Necessary to a choice 85 votes. Moody gained one vote since jesterday.

Three ballots for United States Senator were taken in joint seasion of the Illinois Legislature yesterday without an election. The vote on each hallot was divided on strict party lines as follows:—John M. Palmer, democrat, 101; Richard J. Oglesby, republican, 101; Streeter, Farmers' candi-Three democratic members of the Pennsylvania House who were absent when the ballot for United States Senator was taken Tnesday were allowed to go on record yesterday as voting for Lieutenant Governor Black, thus giving him a unanimous democratic vote. In Joint session Senator J, Donald Cameron was declared re-elected.

MERWIN NOT RECOGNIZED.

HIS NAME KEPT OFF THE JOURNAL-PLATT FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR AGAIN.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 21, 1891.—Beyond re-electing United States Senator Platt, the honorable Gen-

eral Assembly of Connecticut wasted its day. Had it not been for the Senate the spectators who flocked to the Capitol this morning hoping for a sensation would have gone home disgusted. The ocratic Senators were a bit rankled over the sly raps they had received from their friends in allowing General Merwin to preside on Tuesday. They couldn't help themselves, it is true, against

appreciate the programme they followed. Naturally the spectators flocked to the Senate chamber again this morning, but when it was reported that General Merwin had not come up from New Haven the interest abated.

Bulkeley's deputies, but good democrats failed to

The democratic Senators were eager to put themselves on record as "protesting," Senator Pierce offered a long and rambling resolution declaring that Merwin's act was one of "usurpation against which the Senate will continually protest.'

Then the debate started, and barring a short recess for United States Senatorial matters oratory rang through the chamber for two hours. The poor old worm eaten constitution of Connecticut, adopted in 1818 and patched and re-

necticut, adopted in 1818 and patched and repatched until its makers wouldn't know it, was dissected and twisted in efforts to make it suit the positions of both parties.

MERWIN NOT RECOGNIZED.

Senator Seymour, of Norwalk, made the best hit of the debate when he said:—

"As to the affair of yesterday, I cannot see that General Merwin was recognized by the Senate. It was as if a boy should claim to have possession of a house because he came and rang the door bell and then ran down the street. Or that his possession was recognized by the owner because he went to the door to see who was there."

Finally Senator Pierce's resolution was passed by a strictly party vote—15 to 7.

Then the republicans had something to say. The democratic Clerk of the Senate, in preparing the journal of Tuesday, had omitted all reference to the presence of General Merwin.

The republican Senators demanded that the record be changed. During the prolonged debate, the democrats pointed to the significant fact that not a Senator of either party had happened by word or act to recognize General Merwin, the democrats intentionally and the republicans accidentally ignoring him.

The democratic majority disposed of the whole

he does the democrats threaten to ignore him and proceed with their business through their president protein. It is not clear that General Merwin could help himself.

Governor Bulkeley's deputy sheriffs could eject Dr. Alsop, the democratic Lieutenant Governor, from the Senate Chamber, but the president protein, is a Senator and has Senatorial rights. The Senate has no Sergeant-at-Arms to support the orders of a presiding officer.

The joint assembly, in which the republicans had seven majority, departed from the usual custom of having the President of the Senate preside and placed Speaker Paige in the chair.

United States Senator Platt was re-elected for six years from March 4, 1891, by 141 votes to 134 for excongressman Carlos French, of Seymour. Every Senator and Representative was present and voted.

The House, like the Senate, went over to Tuesday, by a recess. During the coming week, the special Housec ommittee which has been investigating the election will be hard from. It is cortain that they will report no election of Governor and possible that they will find three and perhaps all the democrate below Governor to be elected.

SETBACK FOR CHANDLER.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATOR'S CANDIDATE FOR STATE PRINTER DEFFATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] F CONCORD, Jan. 21, 1891 .- Senator Chandler, who has been absent from his post of duty looking after his personal and political interests at home for a month past, met with his greatest reverse to-day when his candidate for State Printer, Edward N. when his candidate for State Printer, Edward N. Pearson, managing editor of the Monitor and Statesman and the regular nominee of the republican cancus, was defeated through a combination of the democrats and bolting republicans, mainly Gallinger men, who elected Ira C. Evans, a Grand Army man and prominent job printer of this city, who had been defeated in the republican caucus. The democrats on the first ballot voted for their own candidate, Allan H. Robinson, of the Feople and Patriot, but on the second ballot went almost solidly for Evans, who received 181 votes, to 140 for Pearson.

earson.

There is great indignation among Chandler's supporters and war to the knife is threatened. The profits on printing for the first two years term is from \$15,650 to \$20,000.

THE FAIR AND THE FORCE BILL.

TENNESSEE WILL DEFER ACTION ON THE ONE TILL THE OTHER IS DISPOSED OF. [RY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Nashville, Jan. 21, 1891.—Rules were suspended in both Houses of the Tennessee Legislature o-day and the following was adopted:-"Whereas we view the introduction and prose

was roas we view the introduction and prose-cution of the Election law or Force bill by the federal Congress as a declaration of war on the social and financial interests of the South, there-fore, be it resolved, that we postpone action on the bill to appropriate \$250,000 to make an exhibit of Teunessee resources at the Columbian exhibition to be held at Chicago in 1893, until the final dis-posal of the said Force or Lodge bill."

MONTANA'S MUDDLED LEGISLATURE.

HELENA, Jan. 21, 1891 .- There was some prospect to-day of a legislative compromise on the basis of a House membership of 27 republicans and 26 democrats, the Speaker to be a democrat.
State Senator Barberry suffered a paralytic stroke in the Senate Chamber to-day. It is a question if he can appear in his seat again during the session.

REGISTRATION OF HURAL VOTERS ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1891.-Attorney General Tabor has written an opinion holding that voters

will not have to register at town meetings. The General Rural Registration act does not apply to PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY, HARRISDURS, Jan. 21, 1891 .- At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee this afternoon James

B. Kerr, of Clearfield, and B. M. Nead, of Harris-burg, were re-elected chairman and secretary re-

FOREST VANDALS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Unanimous Order by the Assembly for an Inquiry Into the Adirondacks Scandal.

SURPRISE FOR THE CONSPIRATORS.

The Herald's Exposure of the Connection Between the Forestry Commission and the Timber Ring Likely to Bear Fruit.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD,] ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1891 .- Basselin, Patton, Inevals, Garmon and Cox, stand from under! The HERALD's fight has been won; the State For-

est Commission is to be investigated. Assemblyman George Bush, of Ulster, fearful for the beautiful woods of the Catskills, and alarmed by the Henald's sustained charges against the Forest Commission for its outrageous betrayal of the State's interest in the Adirondacks, introduced a resolution to-day for a legislative inquiry into the

workings of the worse than worthless bureau. There wasn't any question of its adoption. It got 116 votes. Every member had read the HERALD's terrible exposé, and the demand for an investigation was unanimous.

And this was not all. The resolution, introduced out of order, was considered as well as passed by unanimous consent. One objection could have stopped it.

NO SPEECHES NECESSARY.

Mr. Bush made no speech; none was necessary. Without any flourishes he sent this resolution to

the desk:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands and Forestry be, and it is hereby authorized to undertake and prosecute during the present session of the Assembly a general inquiry concerning the administration of the laws in relation to the forest preserve by the Forest Commission, and to report what, if any, changes in the present laws are necessary to better protect the forests belonging to the State, with power of itself or by any sub-committee of its own members which it may appoint to summon witnesses and to examine them under oath, to send for and examine books and papers, and to hold meetings at such times and places as to such committee or sub-committee may seem requisite and proper, and the committee is hereby authorized to employ a stenographer.

HUSTED INDORSES THE RESOLUTION There had been talk that General Husted was friendly to the lumbermen and would oppose an investigation. He got the floor at once, and with earnestness said :-

"I was not aware, Mr. Speaker, that such a resolution as this would be offered at this time. I am very glad it has been offered. I think it concerns one of the most important questions that can possibly be considered by this House. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be now considered." "Is there objection?" exclaimed Speaker Sheehan.

Sheehan.

Dead silence fell on the House. I noticed some of the lumber ring exchanging glances. They had been taken by surprise. A few days more and perhaps the resolution would not have fared so well. As it was every member present yelled "Aye!" except Mr. Dempsey, of Oncida, the county pext to Lewis, which is the home of Basselin, Garmen and some of the lumber ring. Mr. Dempsey is on the committee that will investigate Basselin and Garmen, and his anxiety to get at the truth will be noted

men, and his saxiety to get at the truth will be noted

A GOOD COMMITTE.

The standing Committee on Public Lands and Forestry, which will do the investigation, is one of the best in the House. Its chairman is Ryan, of Westchester, a man of high character, ability and independence. Second on the committee is honest John Connelly, of New York. The other members are George Bush, who introduced the resolution, and Davie, of Delaware; Kitt, a prominent lawyer of Albany; Cameron, of Warren; Dempsey, of Oneida; Lane, of Jefferson; Dickinson, of Cayuga; Brown, of Otsego, and difford, of Cautaugus. All are men of brains and seem fully determined to make a thorough investigation.

The committee will meet to-morrow for organization, and after the week's recess will take up the work in the lines outlined by the Hersald.

If the committee fulfils its promise of honesty and thoroughness, the truth of the Hersald's charges will be officially made manifest and Basselin & Co. put out of the commission they have disgraced.

There is a rumor to-day that Commissioner Knevals will soon resign and that Colonel Johnston

There is a rumor to-day that Commissioner

There is a rumor to-day that Commissioner Rnayals will soon resign and that Colonel Johnston L. de Peyster will be appointed in his place.

The Hemato figured in the Senate also. Mr. O'Connor introduced a resolution calling on Congress to amend the federal statutes so as to prevent murderers from escaping execution of their sentences by appeals obtained on filmsy pretexts. It reads, in substance:

"Whereas the federal laws authorize a stay of proceedings in all cases of appeal, whether a write of habeas corpus is denied or granted, thereby nullifying State laws:

"Resolved, That New York's representatives in Congress be asked to procure such modification of the federal law as may be necessary to prevent infringement of the right of the State to regulate her domestic concerns under the provisions of the constitution."

The Henald recently showed that under the present federal law no murderer need submit to the death penalty. Hence this resolution. It was sent to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Another Henalth resolution—the one calling for an investigation of Mr. Porter's census methods in York by a special committee—was called up, Acker and Husted objected and it went over

but Acker and Husted objected and it went over for one week.

VARIOUS BILLS.

The bill alowing the sale of wine at balls has been favorably reported in the House.

In the Senate Laughlin introduced a bill allowing inmates of insane asylums to write for three months to some one person outside without having their letters opened by the asylum authorities. The bill came from a society in New York and is urged by a Miss Lathrop, who complains that while in the Utica asylum she was completely shut off from making complaints to the outside world, all her letters being opened and those not suiting the management destroyed.

Bills appropriating \$163,044.72 to rebuild Clinton Prison and \$10,000 to repair the burned portion of Auburn Prison have been introduced.

Senator Ives is after a little more pap for Tammany. He put in a bill creating a \$2,500 clerkship, the incumbent to look after notaries public.

the incumbent to look after notaries public.

A QUESTION OF DIVORCE.

Mr. Hildreth introduced a bill making it impossible for a husband to obtain an absolute divorce fir the wife when she committed the offence charged can prove she had been abandoned and was entitled therefore to a limited divorce herself.

Kerrigan and Mullaney, of New York, have bills regulating forry charges and hours; Ward, of Albany, one to repeal they'es Pool law, and Kerrigan another rating doormen with patrolmen.

A bill put in by Mullany gives the Sinking Fund Commissioners of New York power to revise the rates for street railroad franchises sold under the Cantor act.

Deyo and other rural republicans tried hard today to amend the Ballot Reform law. They pleaded

day to amend the Sallot Reform law. They pleaded that it could not be carried out at "town meetings" this spring and wanted to suspend it until July 1. Tim Sullivan replied:—"The bill suited youse very well last winter; it suits us very well now. Aixoy

RAPID TRANSIT AT LAST.

THE STEWART BILL TO BE REPORTED TO THE SENATE AND ITS PASSAGE ASSURED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1891 .- Rapid transit is in sight. The Stewart bill, which is practically the Mayor's bill of last year, will be reported to the Senate to-morrow. There was a hearing on the measure by the Senate Railroad Committee this afternoon. Corporation Counsel Clark and John M. Bowers, representing the city, were present, and the room was crowded with deeply interested New York legislators. The New Yorkers had read in the HERALD how Platt had been driven to terms by the Miller men, but they were astonished to find how favorably the committee now regarded rapid

transit. ANALYSIS OF THE STEWART BILL. Senator Stewart read his bill, section by section, stopping only to point out differences between it and the Mayor's or Ives bill. The first difference

enough. There was no limit to the term of office in the Ives bill. The point was not settled, but the sentiment was that the commission must be praetically perpetual if it is to have the power to sell and resell franchises.

There was no dispute over the great point of last year as to who should fill vacancies on the commission. Stewart, on the part of Platt, gave up the Governor and Senate idea and substituted in his bill that the Mayor shall fill vacancies from the same political party as was the Commissioner to be succeeded.

The bill puts Rapid Transit in the hands of the present five Home Commissioners, three of whom are democrate and two republicans. The lives bill made three a quorum, Stewart raised it to four and this was agreed to.

PROTECTION FOR THE RATTERN.

In one case the vote of all the Commissioners is necessary. It is when the elevated or other railroads wish to extend their lines. There is the battery protected from the "Wizard's" loop. Under the bill agreed upon after the commission has laid out its plans it must submit them to the Board of Aldernen, which can accept or reject them.

It is not settled whether the power to amend shall be given to the Aldermen, but the sentiment is against it. The Aldermen, but the sentiment is against it. The Aldermen must take action within a month. A majority vote is sufficient, but should the Mayor fail to approve a two-thirds vote would adopt the plans.

To prevent straw bidding for franchises the commission is given power to bring suits for forfeiture without waiting for the city to move.

ATTEMPTED AMENDMENTS.

After Stewart, Ives and the committee had practically agreed on the bill, Judge Robertson, heretofore silent, attempted to patch it. The Judge said he was working solely in the interest of New York and Westchester county. His first amendment was to give the commission to allow the Central Railroad to run their tracks all over the city. There was one amendment of the judge which would have revived for anything.

In executive session the committee d

ably to the Senate in the morning.

SPEEDY PASSAGE OF THE BILL ASSURED.

The speedy passage of the Rapid Transit bill is now assured. The successful measure will be called the Stewart bill, because with his name on it Platt thinks he can make people believe it is a republican bill. In reality it is Mayor Grant's bill, containing the grand old principle of home rule for which the Herald contended and for opposing which Platt has been politically shipwrecked.

DEMAREST'S DOWNFALL.

ALL PREPARATIONS MADE FOR AN INDICTMENT

BY THE GRAND JURY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] NYACE, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1891.—The meshes of the law are about to tighten around Assemblyman

Sheriff Shankey left Nyack at one o'clock this afternoon with a subpæna duces tecum for John Turnbull, private secretary of President King, of the Eric Railroad, ordering him to bring to New City next Tuesday all the company's papers in the Demarest case.

County Court then sits and the Grand Jury will be asked by District Attorney McCauley to indict Demarest for forgery. The District Attorney has also issued subposess for a number of Nyack people and the case continues to be an all absorbing topic. Prominent democrats here assert that Demarest will resign this week as member of Assembly. Thomas Finnegan, a Haverstraw beer bottler, who

was beaten by Demarest by one vote in the nominating convention, wants to fill "the Little Giant's" chair at Albany, and so do others, who say that Finnegan cannot be elected. Ex-Assemblyman Dickey is also said to be a candidate. If Finnegan runs he will probably be opposed by ex-Assembly man Tompkins. All sorts of rumors are rife concerning further wrongdoings by Demarest, Lawyer Snider, counsel for the Union Steamboat Company, refuses to substantiate or deny the truth of the story that

ull and Officer Lubbe returned yesterday from Albany, but all are silent as to [whether any settlement was effected with Demarest. Certainly Lubbs did not arrest the Assemblyman. Every one concedes that Demarest's ruin is complete and it is generally believed that only the first drops of a coming storm have fallen. The affair is also leading to a thorough ventilation of the atti-

there is a \$5,700 deficiency still in the steamboat

company's tax accounts. Mr. Snider, Mr. Turn-

tude of the Union Steamboat Company as taxpay-There is surely more of the Demarest matter to

CAPTURED BY POLITICIANS. EXCITING DEBATE IN THE STATE TRADES ASSEM-

BLY AT ALBANY. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1891.-Politicians have captured the State Trades Assembly. For some time their influence has been suspected and last year a determined effort was made to rout them, but the matter was compromised. This afternoon the attempt was again made and failed. The issue was made on a resolution prohibiting any workingmen holding a political position, even though workassembly. For four hours a war of words was waged. The resolution came from the Central Labor Union of New York, whose delegates said plainly it was more than hinted that certain politi-cians were using the assembly to further their own

aims.

The po litical members howled at once that this was a personal attack on them and that such an amendment to the constitution as the resolution proposed was not wise. It was said that men who fought the battles of organized labor were speedily fought the battles of organized labor were speedily blacklisted by employers, and had to get political places or starve. It was also argued that working-men would get nothing if it was not for the efforts of their brothers in political places. Dulin and McGowan, of Albany: Thayer, of Troy, and Blair, of New York, were the leading speakers. They assured the assembly that the proposed action would ruin its chances for usefulness, and finally got a vote by which the resolution was tabled, 44 to 29. to 22.

It is said the advocates of the proposed reform will try to gain their end in another way before the session closes.

KANSAS AGAINST THE FORCE BILL IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. Topens, Jan. 21, 1891 .- A resolution was adopted nouncing the Force bill and declaring for the free nouncing the Force bill and declaring for the free coinage of silver. The resolution was divided in two sections, the free coinage section being adopted by a unanimous vote.

The section denouncing the Force bill provoked a spirited discussion. Four Alliance legislators voted with the republicans on the Force bill section, the vote standing 91 to 21.

An attempt was also made to have a resolution rushed through condemning the Conger Lard bill. It caused such a heated discussion that it was finally set for special hearing next Monday.

NEGROES PREPARING TO VOTE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] VICESBURG, Miss., Jan. 21, 1891 .- Advices from all over Mississippi indicate that negroes are far more active than whites in paying poll tax, thereby qualifying themselves to vote.

They are also attending night schools with the same object in view.

INSULTED A PREACHER'S DAUGHTER.

A BIBLE AGENT GETS A BROKEN JAW AND IS COMPELLED TO APOLOGIZE PUBLICLY. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1891 .- A Bible agent called yesterday evening at the residence of Rev. C. O. Branch, of the Second Baptist Church, Annie, a fifteen-year-old daughter of the minister, Annie, a fitcen-year-old daughter of the minister, was alone. The agent made improper advances to her and offered her money. She fied, locking the door behind her. Later the arent was talking with Rev. Mr. Branch on the street, when the girl came up and told her story. The father struck him a terrinc blow in the face with his fist, fracturing his jaw and knecking out agveral teeth. The agent ran, but was overtaken by the preacher and brought back to the girl, where he was compelled to kneel on the pavement and beg her pardon in the presence of hundreds of people. The crowwould have lynched the tellow if the preacher h not remonstrated.

QUEER CAUSE FOR A SUICE

HAZELTON, Pa., Jan. 21, 1891 .- Frank W. was as to the duration of the terms of the commissioners. Stewart thought that six years was long